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NEWS
from the
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of Information,
Publications and Reports
Washington, D.C.
20210

WEEK OF MARCH 23, 1981

IN THIS ISSUE:

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AFFECTED BY PHASE OUT OF PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS

DONOVAN ANNOUNCES REVISIONS
TO LABOR DEPARTMENT BUDGET

JOBLESS RATES OF BLACK AND OTHER WORKERS HIGHER
THAN FOR WHITES IN 1980, BLS REPORTS

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FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Week of March 23, 1981

DONOVAN ANNOUNCES STEPS TO HELP CETA WORKERS
AFFECTED BY PHASE OUT OF PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan has announced steps to assure that the 300,000 persons to be phased out of public service employment (PSE) jobs under CETA are directly assisted in finding full-time unsubsidized employment.

He outlined actions the Labor Department would take to achieve this massive job-search activity on releasing revised Comprehensive Employment and Training Act allocations that reduce Fiscal Year 1981 PSE funds by $841 million.

According to the Secretary, the department, under the direction of Assistant Secretary Albert Angrisani, will take every possible action to assure that every participant affected by the phaseout of the PSE program is directly assisted in finding full-time unsubsidized employment.

"It is my intent," Donovan said, "to see that the men and women currently in the PSE program receive all the help we can give them. We will do everything possible to move them into other jobs quickly."

The Labor Secretary outlined the following steps that would be taken to help the 300,000 persons obtain appropriate job or training situations:

-- The services of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and its affiliates, the Conference of Governors, the associations representing city mayors and county executives, major community-based organizations (public and private), and other special interest groups will be asked to link participants with potential available jobs.

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-- Each prime sponsor will be required to formally notify the local Job Service office of the name and expected phaseout date of each participant.

-- Vacant positions in the Private Sector Initiative Program (PSIP), funded under Title VII of CETA, will, to the extent possible, be made available to these participants.

-- All programs adminstered by the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) will be required to make the transitioning of these participants a top priority. This includes the U.S. Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Service, other CETA programs such as Job Corps, on-the-job training (OJT) and institutional training, and the Work Incentive Program (WIN).

As a result of these actions, it is hoped that most PSE participants will be placed in unsubsidized jobs or training situations. Those who are not will be eligible for unemployment compensation.

In anticipation of this action, the Labor Department had frozen all hiring in the CETA PSE programs effective March 2, so as to reduce the number of individuals affected by the cut backs in the program.

Donovan said that an additional $245 million is being withheld from the final allocations to the 475 governmental units and other CETA prime sponsors. The $245 million will be used to establish a national pool to cover the costs of unemployment compensation for those PSE participants, who are not immediately placed in other jobs.

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Week of March 23, 1981

DONOVAN ANNOUNCES REVISIONS
TO LABOR DEPARTMENT BUDGET

WASHINGTON--Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan announced the revisions in the Department of Labor budget that are part of President Reagan's proposals for reductions in the federal budget.

In outlining the reductions for fiscal years 1981 and 1982, Secretary Donovan stressed that they had been developed in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the President's Program for Economic Recovery.

For the current fiscal year, the DOL budget calls for $32.2 billion in budget authority and $35.5 billion in outlays, a decrease of $1.4 billion in budget authority and a decrease of $2.0 billion in outlays from the January budget submission estimates.

These decreases are related primarily to proposals for phasing out the public service jobs programs of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) by the end of fiscal year 1981, and to proposed changes in the extended unemployment benefits program.

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The Department's FY 1982 budget calls for $27.9 billion in budget authority and $26.7 billion in outlays, a decrease of $9.1 billion in budget authority and $7.8 billion in outlays from the January estimates. This decrease is composed primarily of $3.6 billion in CETA reductions, $1.4 billion related to changed economic assumptions, and $1.5 billion related to proposed legislative changes.

A large portion of the DOL reductions relate to the President's intention to revise entitlement programs in order to promote more efficient government and provide services to the truly needy.

Falling within this category are proposals to change the extended unemployment benefit law so as to eliminate the national trigger, change the method of calculating the insured unemployment rate for purposes of determining extended benefit eligibility, raise the State extended benefit trigger, and require a minimum period of work history to determine eligibility for extended benefits.

In the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program, legislation is being proposed to limit TAA payments to the amount of unemployment insurance benefits and delay payment of these benefits until potential recipients have exhausted basic unemployment benefits.

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Other changes to basic unemployment laws would encourage return to work following a basic period of unemployment, and eliminate unemployment benefits for ex-service persons who voluntarily leave the military. In the Federal Employees Compensation program, the Department proposes to eliminate incentives for questionable claims and disincentives for return to work by federal employees who are receiving worker's compensation for job-related injuries. The estimated total savings from these proposals are $.5 billion in 1981 and $1.5 billion in fiscal 1982.

In addition to the legislative proposals outlined above, the Department is currently working with the Administration to review a number of options for changes in the Black Lung program that would result in solvency for the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund. These changes are expected to involve both alterations in the coal tonnage tax and in benefit criteria. Since these proposals are still under consideration, no specific budget changes are shown here.

In line with President's Reagan's goal of reducing Federal programs which have been created as subsidies rather than as real assistance to those who have suffered from the overall deterioration of national economic performance, the Department's revised fiscal 1981 and 1982 budgets provide for the phase-out of the public service employment (PSE) programs funded under CETA.

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These programs, which provide for subsidized employment in state and local government, have done little to increase the employability of their participants and do not support the primary goal of increased private sector employment.

Outlay savings in Titles II-D and VI of CETA from this phase-out are expected to be $.6 billion in fiscal 1981 and $3.6 billion in fiscal 1982. Sufficient funds have been retained by the Department to pay anticipated unemployment insurance claims by enrollees who are laid off.

Budget revisions for fiscal year 1982 anticipate the merger of three separate grant programs funded under separate titles of CETA into a single block grant to state and local government prime sponsors.

At present, in addition to the two PSE programs scheduled for phase-out, CETA prime sponsors operate a basic employment and training program under Title II-B, C; the Youth Employment and Training Programs and the Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects under Title IV-A; and the Summer Youth Employment Program under Title IV-C.

Although originally designed to consolidate a number of separate employment and training programs into a single grant, the CETA law has become increasingly complex in response to pressures for services to specific groups. DOL now proposes to return to the single grant

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approach and consolidate all basic employability development services under Title IIB, C of CETA, to alleviate administrative and oversight burdens and make CETA more efficient.

Outlay resources for the combined Youth programs and Title IIB, C would remain unchanged in fiscal 1981 and would be reduced by $670 million in fiscal 1982. The Private Sector Initiative Program, Title VII of CETA, which encourages private sector involvement in the design and operation of training programs aimed at placement in unsubsidized jobs, would remain at the $325 million funding level proposed in the January budget for fiscal 1982.

The Department's budget for fiscal years 1981 and 1982 provides for the following additional reductions:

1. Title III of CETA - funding for the Special National Programs and Support Services portion of Title III by $108 million, or 50%. The Special National Programs and Support Services account represents discretionary grant authority that is operated from the national level for specialized groups of individuals or for research and evaluation. With the Administration's increased emphasis on returning service delivery efforts to local government, and in light of the program to reduce expenditures, these efforts have been determined to be of lesser priority.

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2. Employment Services - Employment Service grants to State Employment Security Agencies (SESA's) by $150 million in fiscal 1982, with comparable reductions in the following years, reducing the nationwide staffing level in state agencies from 30,000 to less than 25,000. While the Employment Service performs job matching service to workers without charge, in addition to other compliance functions, it services only a small portion of the labor market, often serving as a personnel office for the private sector or as a "backstop" for job-seekers, who usually can find jobs through other means. This reduction is in line with President Reagan's emphasis on increased use of private sector mechanisms and reductions in government expenditures.

3. Welfare Reform Demonstration Programs - phasing out in FY 1981 and 1982 of the Welfare Reform Demonstration Program, which operates in twelve sites and was slated for continued operations through fiscal 1982. The savings from the phase-out of these programs is estimated at $37 million in FY 1981 and $159 million in fiscal 1982.

4. Positive Adjustment Assistance - elimination of the $50 million request in the January budget for the operation of Positive Adjustment Assistance Demonstration projects. It is felt that the funding of this program can be eliminated without loss of any present training or employment opportunity.

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The Department will reduce its overall employment levels in FY 1981 by 900 from its December 31, 1980 employment levels. Further reductions of 308 will be achieved in fiscal 1982.

These revised staffing levels will be reflected in reductions in requests for salaries and expenses appropriations in all of the Department's accounts. In addition, the Department has complied with the Administration's directives to reduce costs in travel, consulting services, and furniture and equipment purchases. Overall savings from reductions in these areas will total $27 million in fiscal 1981 and $65 million in fiscal 1982.

-more-

INDEX OF TABLES

Tables	Pages
Summary of Budget Authority Changes from January Budget	i
Summary of Outlays Changes from January Budget	iii
Proposed Changes in 1981	v
Revised Ceiling - Full-Time Permanent Employment	vii
Revised Ceiling - Other Employment	viii
Budgetary Impact of Proposed Legislation	ix
Employment and Training Programs	
Average Slot Levels in Selected Employment and Training Programs	x
Participants in Selected Employment and Training Programs	xi

-more-

Changes from Carter Budget
Budget Authority
(In millions of dollars)*

	1981			1982		
	January Base	Change	Revised Budget	January Base	Change	Revised Budget
Employment and Training Assistance						
State/Local Grants:	(3,995)	(---)	(3,995)	(3,922)	(-1,463)	(2,459)
General Employment and Training/ Youth	3,832	---	3,832	3,758	-1,464	2,294
Indian/Migrant Programs	164	---	164	164	+1	165
Title III:	(145)	(245)	(390)	(438)	(-390)	(48)
Special National Programs	92	---	92	151	-150	1
Program Support	49	---	49	63	-16	47
Welfare Reform	---	---	---	174	-174	---
Positive Adjustment Assistance	4	---	4	50	-50	---
UI/PSE	---	+245	245	---	---	---
Title II-D	2,195	-245	1,950	2,814	-2,814	---
Job Corps	561	---	561	749	-15	734
YACC	200	---	200	---	---	---
Private Sector	150	---	150	325	---	325
Youth Initiatives Add-On	---	---	---	250	-250	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, ETA	7,246	---	7,246	8,499	-4,932	3,567
Temporary Employment Assistance	729	-234	495	1,142	-1,142	---
Older Americans	277	---	277	277	---	277
Work Incentives	365	---	365	385	-20	365
Grants to States	25	---	25	26	-4	22
FUBA	2,952	-12	2,940	1,893	-1,488	405

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Budget Authority (cont'd)	1981			1982		
	January Base	Change	Revised Budget	January Base	Change	Revised Budget
Advances to UTF and Other Funds	3,335	-830	2,505	2,948	+88	3,036
Unemployment Trust Fund	20,000	-1,000	19,000	23,743	-1,443	22,300
Program Administration	96	-2	94	105	-15	90
Total ETA (including Work Incentives)	35,024	-2,079	32,946	39,019	-8,956	30,062
Labor-Management Services Administration	63	-1	61	67	-6	61
Employment Standards Administration	(1,377)	(-131)	(1,245)	(1,324)	(-73)	(1,251)
Salaries and Expenses	177	-6	171	182	-15	166
Special Benefits	315	5	319	357	-58	299
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	871	-130	741	770	---	770
Special Workers Compensation Expenses	14	---	14	15	---	15
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	214	-3	210	243	-15	228
Mine Safety and Health Administration	157	-4	153	167	-9	158
Bureau of Labor Statistics	112	-1	111	123	**	123
Departmental Management	120	-5	114	149	-10	138
Proprietary Receipts	-7	---	-7	-7	---	-7
Interfund Transactions	-3,086	830	-2,256	-3,676	-81	-3,757
Total	33,973	-1,395	32,578	37,408	-9,151	28,257

* Detail may not add due to rounding.
** Less than $500 thousand.

Total DOL budget excluding WIN	(33,608)	(1,395)	(32,213)	(37,023)	(9,131)	(27,892)

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Changes from Carter Budget
Outlays
(In millions of dollars)*

	1981			1982		
	January Base	Change	Revised Budget	January Base	Change	Revised Budget
Employment and Training Assistance						
State/Local Grants:	(3,887)	---	(3,887)	(3,956)	(-670)	(3,286)
General Employment & Training/ Youth	3,732	---	3,732	3,800	-669	3,121
Indian/Migrant Programs	156	---	156	156	+9	165
Title III:	(281)	(+67)	(347)	(408)	(-163)	(245)
Special National Programs	122	---	122	151	-95	56
Program Support	49	-1	48	60	-12	48
Welfare Reform	106	-37	69	166	-159	7
Positive Adjustment Assistance	4	---	4	31	-31	---
UI/PSE	---	+105	105	---	+135	135
Title II-D	2,143	-609	1,534	2,676	-2,630	46
Job Corps	594	---	594	718	-15	703
YACC	185	---	185	70	---	70
Private Sector	283	---	283	314	---	314
Youth Initiative Add-On	---	---	---	80	-80	---
Other	27	---	27	---	---	---
Total, ETA	7,400	-544	6,856	8,222	-3,558	4,664
Temporary Employment Assistance	974	-130	844	1,096	-1,070	26
Older Americans	265	---	265	277	---	277
Work Incentives	365	---	365	385	-20	365
Grants to States	25	---	25	26	-4	22
FUBA	2,996	-12	2,984	1,893	-1,488	405
Advances to the UTF in Other Funds	3,399	-830	2,569	2,948	+88	3,036
Consolidated Working Fund	2	---	2	---	---	---
Unemployment Trust Fund	23,500	-1,215	22,285	21,590	-1,576	20,014

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	1981			1982		
Budget Outlays (cont'd)	January Base	Change	Revised Budget	January Base	Change	Revised Budget
Program Administration	92	-2	90	103	-15	88
Total ETA (with WIN)	39,019	-2,733	36,286	36,541	-7,644	28,897
Labor-Management Services Administration	60	-1	59	64	-5	60
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	-37	-1	-38	-29	-2	-31
Employment Standards Administration	(1,424)	(-131)	(-1,292)	(1,320)	(-72)	(1,247)
Salaries and Expenses	173	-6	167	178	-14	163
Special Benefits	315	5	319	357	-58	299
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	922	-130	792	770	---	770
Special Workers Compensation Expenses	14	---	14	15	---	15
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	206	-3	203	235	-14	221
Mine Safety and Health Administration	155	-4	151	160	-9	151
Bureau of Labor Statistics	108	-1	108	121	**	121
Departmental Management	112	-5	106	135	-10	126
Proprietary Receipts	-7	---	-7	-7	---	-7
Interfund Transactions	-3,086	830	-2,256	-3,676	-81	-3,757
Total	37,953	-2,049	35,904	34,864	-7,837	27,027
DOL Total Excluding WIN	(37,588)	(-2,049)	(35,539)	(34,479)	(-7,817)	(26,662)

*Detail may not add due to rounding
**Less than $500 thousand.

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Proposed Changes in 1981
(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Authority
I. Supplemental Appropriations	
Program Supplementals	
Grants to States for Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services (To increase the Unemployment Trust Fund transfer to meet additional unemployment insurance workload): Trust Funds.....	$24,800 1/
Employment Standards Administration Salaries and Expenses (To carry out automation functions and increased costs related to Black Lung administrative activities).....	(4,000)
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (To provide increased funds for transfer to administrative activities).....	4,000
Subtotal, Program Supplementals: Federal Funds.....	4,000
Trust Funds.....	24,800
Supplementals Required to Meet the October 1980 Pay Cost Increases	
Employment and Training Administration Program Administration: Federal Funds.....	5,064
Trust Funds.....	1,425 1/
Labor-Management Services Administration.....	1,915
Occupational Safety and Health Administration.....	3,090
Mine Safety and Health Administration.....	4,475
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	4,917
Departmental Management: Federal Funds.....	829
Trust Funds.....	60 1/
Subtotal, Pay Supplementals: Federal Funds.....	20,090
Trust Funds.....	1,485
Total Supplemental Request: Federal Funds.....	24,290
Trust Funds.....	26,285

1/ Authority to transfer from the Unemployment Trust Fund.

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	Budget Authority
II. Deferrals in FY 1981	
Employment and Training Administration	
Employment and Training Assistance:	
Young Adult Conservation Corps.....	$58,054
Summer Youth Employment Program.....	39,548
Public Service Employment (II-D).....	606,672 2/
Research and Development.....	650
Evaluation.....	415
Welfare Demonstration Projects.....	45,816 3/
Total.....	751,155
III. Rescission	
Employment and Training Administration	
Temporary Employment Assistance	
(To reflect phase-out of CETA Title VI program of temporary public service employment).....	234,475

2/ Deferred to Title II B/C in FY 1982.

3/ Deferred to Title III, Special National Programs.

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Revised Ceilings on End-Of-Year Basis

Full-Time Permanent

Agency	12/31/80 Employment	Reductions in FY 1981 From 12/31 Level	Revised FY 1981 Ceiling	Percentage Reduction to 12/31	Further FY 1982 Reductions	Revised FY 1982 Ceiling	Percentage Reduction 1981 and 1982 to 12/31 Level
Employment and Training Administration.....	3,290	-160	3,130	4.9%	-46	3,084	6.3%
Labor-Management Services Administration.....	1,179	-21	1,158	1.8	---	1,158	1.8
Employment Standards Administration.....	4,942	-225	4,717	4.6	-75	4,642	6.1
Occupational Safety & Health Administration.....	2,786	-160	2,626	5.7	-90	2,536	9.0
Mine Safety and Health Administration.....	3,562	-138	3,424	3.9	-97	3,327	6.6
Bureau of Labor Statistics....	2,160	-60	2,100	2.8	---	2,100	2.8
Departmental Management.....	3,683	-136	3,547	3.7	---	3,547	3.7
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.....	452	---	452	---	---	452	---
Total.....	22,054	-900	21,154	4.1%	-308	20,846	5.5%

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VIA

Revised Ceilings on End-of-Year Basis

Other Employment

Agency	FY 1981 Ceiling (January Budget)	FY 1981 Reductions	Revised FY 1981 End-of-Year Ceiling	FY 1982 Ceiling (January Budget)	FY 1982 Reductions	Revised FY 1982 End-of-Year Ceiling
Employment and Training Administration.....	57	-4	53	61	-10	51
Labor-Management Services Administration.....	74	-6	68	74	-11	63
Employment Standards Administration.....	111	-7	104	111	-13	98
Occupational Safety & Health Administration.....	29	---	29	169	-140	29
Mine Safety and Health Administration.....	133	-11	122	133	-14	119
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	433	-27	406	433	-30	403
Departmental Management.....	230	-14	216	230	-17	213
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.....	7	-1	6	7	-1	6
Total.....	1,074	-70	1,004	1 ,218	-236	982

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VIIA

Budgetary Impact of Proposed Legislation:
Items for Later Transmittal
(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Authority		Budget Outlays	
	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1981	FY 1982
Employment and Training Administration				
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances:				
Trade Adjustment Assistance.....	---	-$1,150,000	---	-$1,150,000
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen.....	-$60,000	-225,000	-$60,000	-225,000
Subtotal.....	-60,000	-1,375,000	-60,000	-1,375,000
Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and Other Funds:				
Elimination of National Trigger.....	-300,000	-100,000	-300,000	-100,000
Extended benefits rate calculation..	-100,000	-100,000	-100,000	-100,000
Subtotal.....	-400,000	-200,000	-400,000	-200,000
Unemployment Trust Fund:				
Elimination of National Trigger.....	-300,000	-100,000	-297,000	-657,000
Extended benefits rate calculation..	-100,000	-100,000	-208,000	-561,000
Impact on administrative costs.....	---	---	-10,000	-68,000
Repayment to general fund.....	---	---	---	500,000
Subtotal.....	-400,000	-200,000	-515,000	-786,000
ETA Total.....	-860,000	-1,775,000	-975,000	-2,361,000
Employment Standards Administration				
Special Benefits:				
Federal Employees' Compensation.....	---	-50,000	---	-50,000
Department of Labor Total.....	-860,000	-1,825,000	-975,000	-2,411,000
Offsets				
Interfund transactions.....	400,000	-300,000	400,000	-300,000
Total Net Impact.....	-460,000	-2,125,000	-575,000	-2,711,000

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Average Slot Levels in Selected Employment and Training Programs
(Slots in thousands)

	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982
General Employment and Training/ Youth Programs.....	547	495-595	360-415
Summer Youth.....	839	800-900	800-900
Job Corps.....	36	43	44
YACC.....	23	15	6
Title II-D.....	198	147	0
Title VI.....	188	86	0
Private Sector Initiatives.....	9	17-21	17-21
Older Americans.....	52	54	54
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit 1/.....	271	300	325
Total.....	2,163	1,957-2,161	1,606-1,765

1/ Persons certified by State Employment Security Agencies as eligible participants.

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BLACK NEWS DIGEST - 3/23/81
LABOR DEPARTMENT BUDGET - P. 19

Participants in Selected Employment & Training Programs
(Participants in thousands)

	1980	1981	1982
General Employment and Training/ Youth Programs.....	1,537	1,492-1,618	1,067-1,193
Summer Youth.....	839	800-900	800-900
Job Corps.....	104	121	129
YACC.....	67	45	16
Title II-D.....	464	344	---
Title VI.....	388	178	---
Private Sector Initiatives.....	56	116-126	116-126
Older Americans.....	80	84	87
Total.....	3,535	3,180-3,416	2,215-2,451

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Week of March 23, 1981

JOBLESS RATES OF BLACK AND OTHER WORKERS HIGHER THAN FOR WHITES IN 1980, BLS REPORTS

WASHINGTON--Unemployment rates of black and other workers continued to be significantly higher than those of white workers in 1980 in most states, according to annual average estimates reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Unemployment rates for both the white and the black and other population groups were very high in the states most directly affected by slowdowns in automobile and related manufacturing industries. The rates for white workers in most of the industrial North Central States were over 7 percent and, in Michigan, exceeded 11 percent. By contrast, in the central farm belt of the nation from North Dakota down to Texas and in several Southern states unemployment rates of white workers were below 5 percent. The lowest unemployment rates for whites in 1980 were in Nebraska and the District of Columbia (3.6 and 3.5 percent, respectively).

The unemployment rate for black and other races was under 5 percent only in Hawaii (where Asians and Pacific Islanders comprise a large majority of the labor force). Black and other unemployment rates were at least 10.0 percent in 35 of the 38 states where separate rates were available in 1980, including 15 states with rates of at least 15 percent, primarily in the eastern part of the North and South Central regions. The highest rates for black and other races were in Michigan (23.5 percent) and in Montana (20.0 percent), in Montana, American Indians constitute nearly 90 percent of the black and other group.

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Nationally, the 1980 unemployment rate for black and other workers (13.2 percent) was more than double the rate for whites (6.3 percent). In eight States--six in the North Central region--the unemployment rate for black and other workers was at least 10.0 percentage points higher than the white rate. By contrast, the black and other rate was higher by less than 5 percentage points in six States, including Massachusetts where the rate was nearly the same. Only Hawaii had a rate that was lower for the black and other group than for whites. The black and other group includes, in addition to black persons, American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asian and Pacific Islanders, and persons of other "nonwhite" races.

Nearly one-third of both unemployed whites and black and other races in the Nation were concentrated in four large States in 1980--California, Illinois, Michigan, and New York--where about 27 percent of the white labor force and 30 percent of the black and other labor force resided. Black and other races accounted for about one in every eight persons in the labor force in each of these States, but one in every five of the unemployed, about the same as the national relationship.

Nearly half (46 percent) of the black and other labor force was located in the South in 1980. This population group accounted for more than half of the unemployed in Mississippi and more than one-third in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, North and South Carolina, and Virginia. In each of these States, the black and other share of unemployment was close to double their share of the labor force.

Hispanic Workers

For the entire Nation and each of the five States and the three-State combined area for which separate data are available, the unemployment rate for Hispanic workers was higher than for whites and below that of black and other workers. Florida had the lowest rate for Hispanics of the five States, with 7.1 percent unemployed, and Illinois the highest, with 14.6 percent--compared with a national average of 10.1 percent.

# # #

Week of March 23, 1981

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was organized in 1883, according to a publication of U.S. Department of Labor.

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In 1902 the United Mine Workers of America ended a 5-month strike on October 21 against anthracite operators, agreeing to arbitration by a Presidential commission. The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, appointed on October 16, recommended on Mar. 18, 1903, a 10-percent wage increase and conciliation machinery but denied union recognition, according to "Important Events in American Labor History," a publication of the U.S. Department of Labor.

# # #

The Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act was enacted in 1927, according to a publication of the U.S. Department of Labor, "Important Events in American Labor History."

# # #

In 1965, the Hosiery Workers Union was formally dissolved after 50 years of existence, and its members were absorbed by the Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO). Once a union of 50,000 members, the Hosiery Workers Union had declined to around 5,000, according to a publication of the U.S. Department of Labor, "Important Events in American Labor History."

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